



CHOOSE YOUR  
New-Year  
Presents

From Our Stock of

## La Valliere

### And Other Neck Chains,

### Diamond Rings, and a Large Assortment of OTHER SOLID GOLD RINGS.

Also, Belt Buckles, Fountain Pens, Bracelets, Wrist  
Watches, Toilet Sets, Cigarette Cases, and a  
Large Stock of Jewelry, Clocks, and Silverware.

## ADOLPH'S JEWELRY STORE,

EAST OF COURTHOUSE,

IRONTON, MISSOURI

#### Why Kansas Stood Up For Wilson.

(Colton, Cal.) Information.)  
(S. Robinson of Sharon, Kansas, was  
sent a copy of the Colton Daily  
Courier in which appeared a criticism  
of Kansas for voting for Wilson. Mr.  
Robinson, who has been farming in  
Kansas for twenty years, is an uncle  
of Wm. B. McKittick. A letter writ-  
ten by him by way of reply to the afore-  
said Courier editorial is printed be-  
low.)

SHARON, Kansas, November 28—(To  
the Editor of the Colton Daily Courier)—  
In your issue of the 20th inst. a  
flaming article appeared about Demo-  
cratic Kansas which for downright  
spleen would be hard to surpass.

The rigid, cold fact of the matter  
is we went for Wilson because he has  
conserved our interests and not that  
of the rich plutocrats of Wall Street.

Under Republican reign interest was  
8 and 10 per cent; under Wilson it  
dropped to 5. Did we want money to  
move our vast crops, the rich barons  
furnished at high rates; but now the  
federal government supplies us at  
moderate rates. In fact, however,  
you are correct; for, under a "people's  
President" Kansas has money  
galore, and does not need help as  
formerly.

Just think that the last four years  
should make such a reversal!

Under Republican rule, wheat, 75  
cents; corn, 11 cents; hogs, 2 and 3  
cents a pound; yearling steers, \$10;  
and all farm products corresponding  
in price. The small profit yielded to  
the farmers, eat up with high tariff,  
farm mortgages foreclosed on every  
hand, ruin relentless, poverty every-  
where, and all laws made to foster  
the rich, and because Kansas left the  
thrall of this party you deign to  
 malign us. Anyone who thinks should  
see the Republican party is as crooked  
as a barrel of snakes and hasten to  
purge themselves of its chicanery.

It seems all states bordering on  
Mexico were satisfied with Wilson's  
policy and sustained him.

Americans have been killed in  
Mexico under every President from  
Lincoln down and nothing said about  
it.

Five billion dollars in gold piled up  
in our coffers is not likely to meet the  
opprobrium of foreign countries nor  
cause him to debase our flag.

Wealth has always been respected  
and our country is freer from molesta-  
tion than any other neutral power.

It was Mr. Hughes' constant theme,  
yet he never in a single instance stated  
what plan he had in view or where-  
in he would have acted different from  
Mr. Wilson; and with all his quibbling  
and fault-finding he offered no method  
different. As between the two con-  
trasts would be invidious. The great  
pyramid of Egypt and the fly on its  
dome, the King of the Titans and the  
dwarf at his feet, Hyperion and Satyr,  
the towering eagle and the mousing  
owl—none of these little similes show  
the immeasurable distance which  
separates the one from the other.

So it is no wonder the common  
people rolled up for the President a  
plurality of over 400,000—the largest  
ever given to a President.

It has been estimated that if that  
strike had not been averted the pro-  
ducers would have lost \$50,000,000.  
Think of the millions your state would  
have lost in perishable fruit. Yelp  
all you want to, but at least be just.  
Call this rescue cowardice, call it fol-  
ly; but recollect sensible people will  
call it doing the right thing at the  
right time.

S. ROBINSON.

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postal revenues that began in July,  
immediately preceding the outbreak  
of the European war, and continuing  
in varying degrees throughout the  
entire year.

"It is clearly apparent, therefore,"  
Gov. Dockery says, "that the postal  
services, if confronted with no  
abnormal conditions affecting its  
revenues, is self-sustaining."

Gov. Dockery evinced particular  
pride in the growth of postal savings  
system under his immediate super-  
vision. At his suggestion, congress  
this year amended the original postal  
savings act removing the limit on de-  
posits and raising the credit balance  
to \$1,000 from \$500.

"The effect of the liberalizing leg-  
islation was an immediate and pro-  
nounced increase in postal savings  
deposits," says Gov. Dockery. "As  
the advantages of the new law be-  
came known the accumulated hidden  
savings of the country flow to the  
postal banks, and are there restored  
to the circulating medium."

"At the close of the fiscal year  
postal savings deposits amounted to  
\$88,019,885, standing to the credit of  
602,937 depositors, an average of  
\$142.67 for each depositor. Compared  
with the returns for the service at  
the close of the previous fiscal year,  
there was a gain of \$20,333,177 in the  
amount on deposit, 77,523 in the num-  
ber of depositors and \$17.65 in the  
average for each depositor."

The gain in Missouri was \$337,711  
the total for 1916 being \$2,136,527 for  
1916, as against \$1,799,356 for 1915.

### Ironton News.

This Case Has a Hint for Many Register  
Readers.

An Ironton woman has used Doan's  
Kidney Pills.

She has found them as represented.

She wishes her neighbors to know.

She has publicly recovered.

No need to look further for a better  
kidney remedy.

The proof of merit is here and can  
be investigated.

Prof. by Mrs. Rust's statement.

"I had weak kidneys and my back  
ached and pained. I felt tired and  
run down and often had headaches  
and dizzy spells. My kidneys acted  
irregularly too. Finally I used Doan's  
Kidney Pills that I got from the Ar-  
cadia Valley Drug Co. They did me  
of the backache and put my kidneys  
in good, working order."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't  
simply ask for a kidney remedy—get  
Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that  
Mr. Rust had. Foster-Milburn Co.,  
Proprs., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.

#### For Better Seeding.

It would add practical interest as  
well as additional value to the farmers'  
institute or club meeting if citizens  
would bring samples of farm seeds.  
Oats and wheat can be examined for  
smuts, and demonstrations given as  
to how the treating for smut is done.

Clover and timothy and other small  
seeds should be brought to be ex-  
amined for purity. Demonstrations  
can also be given to show how testing  
for examination is easily done. Seed  
corn will be examined and plans pre-  
pared for testing each ear, so sug-  
gests Samuel M. Jordan of the State  
Board of Agriculture.

It would add interest to attach to  
each sample as much as you can of  
the following data:

1. Name of variety, if known.
2. How long grown by farmer?
3. Average yield per acre.
4. Was the seed graded?
5. What crop grew on the ground  
the year before and what one to fol-  
low?
6. How was the seed bed prepared?
7. Was seed treated?
8. Was fertilizer used? If so,  
what?
9. When was the seedling done?
10. Did grain lodge badly?
11. Did it make too much straw in  
proportion to the grain?
12. Do you stack your grain?

If samples with such data are taken  
to a meeting a most profitable ex-  
change of ideas can be brought out in  
a general discussion by any or all who  
may attend.

"By the clashing of ideas, we find  
where truth exists." We may make  
some discovery that will be highly  
beneficial to all concerned, at the  
farmers' institute or club meeting!

#### Weather Report.

Meteorological Report of Coopera-  
tive Observer at Ironton, Iron County,  
Mo., for the week ending Tuesday,  
Dec. 19, 1916:

Days of Week.	Temperature		Precipitation
	Highest	Lowest	
Wednesday.....	13	25	9
Thursday.....	14	20	14
Friday.....	16	22	15
Saturday.....	16	22	2
Sunday.....	17	40	20
Monday.....	18	29	17
Tuesday.....	19	43	11

NOTE.—The precipitation includes  
rain, hail, sleet and melted snow, and  
is recorded in inches and hundredths.  
Ten inches of snow equal one inch of  
rain. "T" indicates trace of precipi-  
tation. W. H. DELANO, Observer.

Fine Country Sorghums at Lopez  
Store Co.

## OUR PUBLIC FORUM



Otto H. Kahn

ON RAILWAY LEGISLATION.

In a recent discussion of the effect of railway leg-  
islation upon railway development, Otto H. Kahn, one of  
America's leading financiers, said among other things:  
"What with the regulating activities of 43 commis-  
sions besides the interstate commerce commission, the  
adoption by state legislatures of rate-fixing measures,  
extra crew bills, and all kinds of minute enactments (be-  
tween 1912 and 1915 more than 4,000 federal and state  
bills affecting the railroads were introduced and more  
than 440 enacted) the enormous increase within the last  
seven years in federal and state taxation, the steadily  
mounting cost of labor, the exactions of municipal and  
county authorities, etc., it will be admitted that the cup  
of railroad difficulties and grievances is full. I am far from holding the  
railroads blameless for some of the conditions with which they are now con-  
fronted. Not a few of them were arrogant in the days of their power, many  
mixed in politics, some forgot that besides having a duty to their stockhold-  
ers, they had a duty to the public, some were guilty of grievous and inexcus-  
able financial misdeeds. But in their natural resentment and their legitimate  
resolve to guard against similar conditions in the future, the people have  
overshot the mark. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. Not less than  
82 railroads comprising 41,988 miles and representing \$2,264,000,000 of capital-  
ization, are in receivers' hands, and the mileage of new railroad constructed  
in 1915 is less than in any year since the Civil war. The duration of receiver-  
ship has become longer and longer, far longer than it used to be, owing to  
the difficulty of raising the necessary funds for the rehabilitation of the  
properties and for taking them out of receivers' hands, which difficulties are  
largely due to the complications and delays resulting from the jurisdiction  
and views of state commissions."

"Railroad construction has practically stopped, the purchases by railroads  
have been reduced to a minimum, so much so that, had it not been for the  
windfall of the 'war orders' our steel and cognate industries would have  
faced an exceedingly serious situation. Railroad credit has become greatly  
affected. It is true that faults of management and disclosures of objectionable  
practices have been contributory causes in diminishing American railroad  
credit, but from my practical experience in dealing with investors I have no  
hesitation in affirming that the main reason for the multiplication of railroad  
bankruptcies and of the changed attitude of the public toward investing in  
railroad securities is to be found in the federal and state legislation of the  
years from 1908 to 1912 and in what many investors considered the illiberal,  
narrow and frequently antagonistic spirit toward railroads of commissions  
charged with their supervision and control."

"Considered from whatever point of view, the conclusion seems to me  
unavoidable that American railroad legislation, whilst sound in theory is  
in practice a patchwork, a makeshift, and grossly and fundamentally faulty.  
It has been added to, modified, tinkered with session after session in national  
and state legislatures; it is illogical, unscientific, confusing, vexatious and  
generally intolerable."

#### Progress of Lamp-Making.

Progress in the design of indoor  
lamps, which up to later years of the  
eighteenth century had been of shal-  
low vessels, into which a short length  
of loose, pulpy wick dropped, began  
in France with Keger's flat wick, while  
in the following year, 1784, Alme Ar-  
gand invented the round cylindrical  
burner which to this day, by whom-  
soever made, bears his name. Then in  
succession through the early nine-  
teenth century came the numerous de-  
velopments of the oil burner, begin-  
ning with the Vest lamp, produced in  
1834; the flat-wick paraffin lamp, de-  
signed by Stobner of Berlin in  
1850, and since 1854 commonly used  
in every city tenement dwelling room  
or humble country homestead of Eng-  
land and America; the Duplex lamp,  
invented by Hinks of Birmingham,  
England, 1865; the Doty Triplex lamp,  
1874; the Deffries lamp, 1885, and the  
Wanzer down-flame shadowless lamp  
of 1895.

#### Chinese Sportmen.

Foreign sportmen in China have al-  
ways observed with curious interest  
the maneuvers of native fishermen  
and hunters. When, for instance, the  
Chinese gather a harvest of mussels  
and winkles, they go about in an  
extraordinary manner. In the first  
place the fishermen are dressed like  
hunters, in flowing costume, consisting  
of a cowskin coat and stockings all in  
one piece with the hair turned inside.  
The only openings in the garment, into  
which the wearers have worked their  
way feet foremost, are at the neck  
and cuffs, which are securely tied be-  
fore the men enter the water. The  
fishermen wade in up to their necks.  
As soon as their feet come in contact  
with any of the shellfish, which seem  
to lie in beds, the men loosen them as  
well as they can from the muddy bot-  
tom of the creek and then bring up the  
catch in a grasp net.

#### Precious Stones of India.

For variety of precious stones, no  
country in the world can rival India.  
Though she exports annually over  
\$1,500,000 worth of jewels, she still re-  
mains today, as centuries ago, the  
storehouse for the nations. Diamonds,  
rubies, sapphires, tourmaline, garnet  
and many kinds of rare chalcidony  
are mined throughout her many prov-  
inces. The diamond industry is car-  
ried on to a great extent in the central  
provinces. Rubies are mined in Upper  
Burma, and, next to petroleum, form  
the most profitable of the mineral re-  
sources of that state. One ruby of  
75 carats, taken out a few years ago,  
was valued at \$125,000; sapphires are  
mined in Kashmir, but the mines, after  
having been worked for over nine hun-  
dred years, are now said to be giving  
out.

#### Hunter With a 24-Pound Gun.

An American sportsman tells of an  
incident he witnessed at the well-  
known, Shaba, or lower barrier, of  
Nadook creek, in North China. A na-  
tive shooter had his ginsling with him—  
a most uncanny-looking weapon. That  
there might be no question as to its  
length, it was placed upright along-  
side the American. It exceeded his  
height by two feet two inches, mak-  
ing the piece of ordnance over eight  
feet in length. Sportsmen in this  
country sometimes complain of the  
weight of their guns—six and a half  
to seven and a half pounds. So it is  
astonishing to behold a Chinese hunter  
carrying a 24-pound gun all day long.

Ed Reed, the expert wagon maker  
now in the employ of R. E. Johnston,  
at Bellevue, and who is turning out  
some first-class wagons. All pur-  
chasers are pleased. Call and see  
him.

#### History of the Dahlia.

By a curious horticultural irony the  
dahlia, which has become the popular  
flower of our early autumn flower shows,  
possesses a sadly prosaic history. It has  
been developed from the Mexican tub-  
ers introduced about one hundred and  
thirty years ago by the Swedish botan-  
ist, Doctor Dahl, for the purely com-  
mercial purpose of supplanting or  
supplementing the potato. They did  
not "catch on," and the dahlia dish  
soon disappeared from British dinner  
tables, but our gardeners at once saw  
the latent possibilities of the flower,  
from which they have evolved the  
double dahlia and other delightful  
floral fantasies. Thus the dahlia has  
exactly reversed the fate of the red  
clover, which came to us in the guise  
of a garden flower but was found to  
be a fine forage. The tubers of the  
dahlia, too arid for our taste, are  
still eaten in some parts of France.

#### Your Own Fig Tree.

It may interest you, says the New  
York Sun, to know that figs can be  
grown in pots, or in the open ground  
in regions where there are three  
months of warm weather. The fig is  
less like the apple and the peach,  
which ripen all their fruit at once, than  
like the raspberry and the blackberry,  
which ripen their fruits continuously  
through the bearing season. Figs con-  
tinue to ripen fruit until checked by  
cold weather. For pot culture, the  
fig requires about the same treatment  
as a rubber plant, and if it gets plenty  
of water the fruit will ripen. Vigorous  
plants will have fruit in all stages of  
growth, from the smallest green fruit  
to the ripe figs ready to be picked and  
eaten.

#### He Knew.

A pretty governess was remonstrat-  
ing with her young hopeful, aged eight,  
on the grounds of his incorrigible laz-  
iness, endeavoring to impress him with  
the seriousness of his offense. "You  
must remember, also, Harry," she con-  
tinued, "that you've got to work while  
you are young. If you want to be a  
successful man when you grow up,  
look at your father, for instance. Why  
do you think he stays late in his office  
three or four hours every week?"  
Harry looked up suddenly. "D'you  
know, Miss Jones?" he exclaimed. "Of  
course I do," she replied. "Well," he  
muttered, as he drove his hands deeper  
into his pockets, "you keep it to  
yourself. If mother got to know  
there'd be a nice old row."—Tit-Bits.

#### Irish Wit Triumphant.

An Irish waiter named Kenny was  
noted for his wit and ready answers.  
A party of gentlemen who were stay-  
ing at the hotel heard of Kenny's wit,  
and one of them made a bet that he  
would say something that Kenny  
couldn't answer at once. A bottle of  
champagne was ordered, and the one  
who had made the bet took hold of the  
bottle and commenced to open it. The  
cork came out with a bang and flew  
into Kenny's mouth. "Ah," he said,  
"that is not the way to cork!" Kenny  
took the cork out of his mouth and  
replied: "No, but it's the way to 'kill  
Kenny.'"

Baboons Steal Systematically.  
Baboons always steal in bands.  
When they wish to rob an orchard,  
they do it in a very systematic man-  
ner. A sentinel is posted to warn of  
danger. The other baboons then line  
up like a bucket brigade, one or two  
of the members scale the trees, and  
the fruit is passed along from one to  
the other, until the last one gets it,  
when he puts it in a safe place.

Stark's Trees that grow and bear.  
R. C. Marks, salesman, Pilot Knob,  
Mo.

## CROOKED WORK OF REPUBLICANS COMES TO LIGHT

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE CHAIR-  
MAN ISSUES STATEMENT OF  
FACTS AND FIGURES.

### MANY ILLEGAL ACTS EXPOSED

Impeachment of Partisan Courts Will  
Probably Follow Investigation of  
Frauds—Negro Colonization  
Scheme Partly Thwarted.

Facts have come to light, since  
election day, which demonstrate be-  
yond any doubt that there was an in-  
sidious and widespread attempt on  
the part of some of the Republican  
state organizations to commit a series  
of illegal acts leading up to the recent  
general election, with the object of  
causing a lot of fraudulent votes and  
causing to be miscounted votes leg-  
ally cast.

This concerted action on the part  
of some of the Republican managers  
was of such nature and of such wide-  
spread extent that it jeopardized the lawful  
will of the people of this state as ex-  
pressed by their ballots.

So wrongful was this attempt and  
so many instances of its existence  
have come to light that we feel it is  
due to the people of the state of  
Missouri that these acts should be  
made public and that they be put on  
their guard in the future against any  
such willful, malicious and wrongful  
conduct on the part of a few unscrup-  
ulous men. With that object in view  
this statement is made and is given  
to the public.

There existed a conspiracy to regis-  
ter and to vote, in the city of St.  
Louis alone, thousands of negroes  
brought here from places outside of  
the state of Missouri only a short  
time before registration day. They  
were induced to register, as required  
by the law of the city of St. Louis,  
before they could vote. To support  
that allegation we hereto append a  
few names copied from a report made  
by order of the chief of police of the  
city of St. Louis and now on file in  
his office. This report is the result  
of a canvass that was made in order  
to determine whether or not there ex-  
isted any fraud in registration and  
was made before election day. It  
contains nearly a thousand names of  
persons not entitled to vote for vari-  
ous reasons specified in the report.  
These names are just a few picked out  
simply as giving substantial evidence  
of the charge made and to point to  
particular cases and individuals. The  
report in part reads as follows:

Ward 16, Precinct 4—Louis Benion, 424  
S. Garrison avenue. Only six months in  
city.

Ward 23, Precinct 6—Wm. L. Chandler,  
403 W. Bell place. In the city only eight  
months from Frankford, Ind.

Ward 23, Precinct 5—Robert Howell,  
408 W. Bell place. Here only six months  
from the south.

Ward 1, Precinct 9—William Bradley,  
404 Cook avenue. Here only four months  
from Arkansas.

Ward 17, Precinct 15—Charles Pritchard,  
350 S. Watson avenue. Only in city  
three months.

To further substantiate the charge,  
attention is called to the fact that an  
election was held in the city of St.  
Louis during the early months of  
1916, at which the question of negro  
segregation was to be voted upon.  
This was a question of peculiar im-  
port to the negro race. A special  
registration was held, prior to the  
election, in order that all who were  
not regularly on the books and who  
were entitled to be registered might  
be so registered. After that registra-  
tion it developed that there was near-  
ly, but not quite, nine thousand ne-  
groes registered as voters. After the  
rumors of negro colonization had  
spread through the country, and after  
the reports had been dignified by com-  
ment thereon by the attorney gener-  
al of the United States, and after a hur-  
ried and cursory investigation at the  
hands of the department of justice,  
and after the registration in the city  
of St. Louis preceding the recent gen-  
eral election, there appeared nearly  
fourteen thousand negroes registered,  
an increase of nearly five thousand  
in the city of St. Louis alone.

Besides registration of negroes re-  
cently moved here from the south,  
there was an attempt to register and  
vote many thousands of negroes who  
had forfeited their right to vote be-  
cause of conviction of certain offenses  
specified by law. Quoting from this  
same police report, there are hereto  
appended the names of a few of many  
individuals taken from that report:

Ward 23, Precinct 14—Abe Shelton, 4251  
Kennedy avenue. Served term of six  
months in city jail on charge of attempted  
robbery; also term in city workhouse of  
six months for murder in second degree.  
Ward 16, Precinct 1—James Buckner,  
273 Papin street. Served one year in city  
workhouse on charge of burglary second  
degree and larceny.

Ward 6, Precinct 14—Edw. Moore, 2342  
Scott avenue. Served one year in city  
workhouse on charge of burglary second  
degree and larceny.

Ward 7, Precinct 18—Charles Postler  
(alias Priestly), 114 Papin street. Served  
two terms in penitentiary in Joliet, Ill.

Entirely separate and distinct from  
the names appearing on the police re-  
port there was made at the request of  
the Democratic state committee a list  
of persons not entitled to vote because  
they had been convicted of certain  
crimes. The names of the persons,  
the offenses with which they were  
charged, and the sentence with which  
they were punished, together with  
the date of the sentence, were taken

from the records of the courts of the  
state of Missouri. On election day  
these men were challenged as they  
appeared to vote and through the ef-  
forts of the Democratic state commit-  
tee some thousands of these illegally  
registered persons were prevented  
from casting their fraudulent votes.

With further regard to the city of  
St. Louis that same police report  
shows that there was a general and  
wholesale attempt made to register  
negroes and to have them vote from  
houses where they did not live. Ex-  
tracts from that report are hereto  
appended in order to give substantial  
and particular testimony to the truth  
of the above charge:

Ward 17, Precinct 5—Front Moore, 2741  
Clark avenue. Not known at this ad-  
dress. Information given by William  
Wright, same number. There is a Thont  
Moore residing at 2747 Clark avenue.

Z. W. Campbell, 2640 Market place. Not  
known at this address. Information given  
by Mrs. Mitchell, same number, and Net-  
tie Davis, 2640 Market place.

Ward 17, Precinct 11—George Jennings,  
2902 Pine street. No one of that name  
living there. Information given by Mrs.  
Mary Lewis, same address.

Ward 17, Precinct 9—M. Zenger, 3022  
Lucas avenue. No one of that name liv-  
ing there. Information given by Mrs.  
Laura Oaks, same address.

Ward 17, Precinct 13—M. J. Boss, 2415  
Pine street. Does not live there. Informa-  
tion given by Mrs. Anna Parker, same  
address.

Ward 16, Precinct 1—George Clark,  
2630 Barnard street. Does not live there.  
Information given by Mrs. Spotter, same  
address.

Ward 16, Precinct 6—J. McClary, 3153  
Clark avenue. No such address.

And hundreds more similar instances.

Besides these attempts, there were  
imported into Missouri, on election  
day, across the Mississippi river from  
the state of Illinois into almost every  
county from 20 to 175 negroes, who  
were taken to the polls to vote. The  
same thing was done across the Ar-  
kansas border into the counties in  
the southern tier of this state.

In various counties of the state of  
Missouri, which it is not now deemed  
advisable to specifically name, there  
were made, and have been discovered,  
attempts to miscount the ballots leg-  
ally cast and to give to the Republi-  
can nominees the advantage of the  
willful miscounts so made.

In various registration booths in  
the city of St. Louis there was an  
attempt made, on the part of the  
members of the Republican organiza-  
tion, to register, so as to permit them  
to vote, a great number of residents  
of foreign birth whose citizenship  
papers had not been properly per-  
fected. As an instance of the wide-  
spread nature of this attempt, this  
committee knows of one precinct in  
St. Louis city where 27 persons were  
brought in on a boat by a member of  
the Republican organization, each one  
of whom had a naturalization pa-  
pers more than five years old, but  
which papers had never been per-  
fected. Under the United States laws  
such persons are not entitled to regis-  
ter or to vote and in this particular  
precinct these men were not allowed  
to register. In many other precincts  
persons in similar circumstances were  
registered at the instigation of mem-  
bers of the Republican organization  
contrary to law and did vote.

There were various attempts made  
by Republican officials to drag the  
courts of the state of Missouri into  
politics and to prostitute